## (19) INDIA

(22) Date of filing of Application :16/10/2023

(43) Publication Date : 22/12/2023

## (54) Title of the invention : OPTIMIZED POLYVINYL ALCOHOL: POLYACRYLIC ACID NANOFIBER FORMULATION FOR PROLONGED RELEASE OF CAPECITABINE AND EVALUATION OF ITS IN VITRO COLON CANCER EFFICACY

<ul> <li>(51) International classification</li> <li>(86) International Application No Filing Date</li> <li>(87) International Publication No</li> <li>(61) Patent of Addition to Application Number Filing Date</li> <li>(62) Divisional to Application Number Filing Date</li> </ul>	:A61P0035000000, A61K0009000000, A61K0009510000, A61P0029000000, A61K0009160000 :NA :NA :NA :NA :NA :NA :NA :NA	<ul> <li>(71)Name of Applicant :</li> <li>1)Prof. Dr. Blussnure Omprakash Gadgeppa Address of Applicant : Professor, Besearch Center, Department Pharmaceutical Quality Assurance, Chanabasweshwar Pharmacy College (Degree), Kawa Road, Basweshwar Chowk, Latur, Pin: 413512, Maharashtra, India</li></ul>
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(57) Abstract :

(57) Abstract : Optimized polysinyl alcohol: polyacrylic acid nanofiber formulation for prolonged release of capecitabine and Evaluation of its in vitro colon cancer efficacy Abstract This study aimed for the development of efficient nanofibers (NFs) formulation using polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and polyacetic acid (PAA) composites polymers and to embed and release of capecitabine and Evaluation of its in vitro colon cancer efficacy Abstract This study aimed for the development of efficient nanofibers (NFs) formulation using polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and polyacetic acid (PAA) composites polymers and to embed and release of capecitabine and ECPB) a promising anticancer drug targeting colon cancer. The Box–Behnken factorial design was used to analyze the effects of the formulation variables on the NF diameter and study the prolonged durg-release performance. Physicochemical characterizations, such as UV-Visile b spectroscopy, Fourier+transform infrared (PTR) spectroscopy, Saudit et the formulated NFs. The FTIR results showed effective drug loading into the NF matrices, decrease in CPB crystalinity peak in PXRD results further support effective CPB loading. The drug-release study results showed that the drug-loaded NFs exhibited an initial burst release of 41.49%, followed by slow unrelenting release for over 20 h via Fickian diffusion, with n>0.5 to drive controlled drug release through a combination of diffusion and erosion mechanisms. In vitro cyctotoxicity evaluations drug loaded NF on HT-29 colon carcinoma cancer cells showed an enhanced inhibition HT-29 cells compared free drug. Results of the study portrayed the successful formulation of CPB encapsulated PVA:PAA nanofibers for the effective targeted therapy of colon cancer

No. of Pages : 29 No. of Claims : 7